

THE RICHMOND DISPATCH.

WHOLE NUMBER, 12,301.

RICHMOND, VA., WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1890.

THREE CENTS PER COPY.

THE INDIAN WAR.

THREE HUNDRED OF THE RED SKINS
KILLED AT WOUNDED KNEE.

The Slaughter Proceeding—Pine Ridge
Attacked by Hostiles, Who Later
Retreat—The Casualties There.

(By telegraph to the Dispatch.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 30.—The Commissioner of Indian Affairs this morning received the following dispatch from Agent D. F. Royer, dated Pine-Ridge Indian Agency, December 29th: "On Wounded Knee creek this morning, while the soldiers were disarming Big Foot and his band after their surrender, a fight took place which resulted in the killing of about 300 Indians and several of the soldiers, including Captain Wallace, with a number of wounded."

SHOOTING ON THE AGENCY.

"Two Strike and his party, who were camped on White-Cloak creek and held off General Crook's column on the agency from the hilltops opposite the Indian school, wounding two soldiers. The police returned the fire, killing two of Two Strike's Indians and wounding others. Two Strike and his band have retreated in a northwesterly direction from the agency, and it is supposed are trying to reach their way back to the Bad Lands. Thus far the Pine-Ridge Indians have taken no active part in the war, but the two bands, Sioux Head and Rocking Bear, and Two Strike's bands have been and are active in the disturbance."

BATTLE WOUNDED-KNEE CREEK.

Graphic Story by an Eye Witness—Solids and Indians Fight Like Devils.

(By telegraph to the Dispatch.)

OCTOBER, 1890.—The "Devil's" correspondence at the camp at Wounded-Knee follows concerning yes-

ter's day battles. In the morning as soon as the ordinary military work of the early day was done Major Whitside ordered one, and at 6 o'clock the camp of Big Foot was surrounded by the Seventh cavalry and Taylor's scouts. The Indians were sitting in a half circle. Four Hotchkiss guns were placed upon the hill about 300 yards distant. Every preparation was made especially to fight, but to show the Indians the futility of resistance. They seemed to recognize this fact, and when Major Whitside ordered them to come on twenty at a time and give up their arms, they did not withdraw a single step. Of the first twenty but three displayed arms. Those they gave up sullenly, and observing the futility of this method of procedure Major Whitside ordered a detachment of K and L troops on foot to enter the tepees and search them.

A CRUSADE OF FIRE.

This work had hardly been entered upon when the desperate Indians turned upon the soldiers, who were gathered closely about the tepees, and immediately a storm of fire was poured upon the Indians.

The latter, not anticipating any such action, had been gathered in very closely, and the first firing was terribly disastrous to them. The reply was immediate, however, and the instant that the Indian camp was set a smoldering Vesuvius. The soldiers, maddened at the sight of their falling comrades, hardly awaited command, and in a moment the entire front was a sheet of fire, above which the smoke obscured the central scene of view. Through this horrible curtain single Indians could be seen at times flying before the first discharge from the carbines of the troopers who had been left.

FIELD OF ALL EDGES.

They fell on all sides like grain in the course of a scythe. Indians and soldiers lay together, and the wounded fought on the ground. Off through the draw to the bluffs a few remaining warriors fled, turning occasionally to fire, but now evidently caring more for escape than for battle.

COVERAGE OF DEVILS.

Only the wounded Indians seemed possessed of the courage of devils. From the ground where they had fallen, they continued to fire until the last, and the power of mind over body to the soldiers. Both sides lost everything except the loading and discharging of their rifles.

THE HAND-TO-HAND FIGHTING.

It was only in the early part of the affray that the hand-to-hand fighting was seen. Carbines were clubbed, sabres drawn, and war-clubs clanged in the heat and confusion of battle. That was the only time the Indians had been a match for the soldiers, and then beat them, and the battle became a hand-to-hand struggle, with frequent heavy volleys of musketry and canister.

EXTERMINATED.

It was a war of extermination now with the troopers, who did not retreat. Tactics were almost abandoned. At the only tactics was to kill what could be done. Wherever an Indian could be seen down into the creek and over the bare hills they were followed by the men, who were trained, and the battle became a hunt. It was a war of life and death, and the artillery was called into play.

THE ARTILLERY OPENED.

Before the fighting was at close with the gunners could not be trained without the danger of death to the soldiers. Now, with the Indians flying where they might, it was easier to fire. The gunners, and the gunners and the horses were trained, and then began the heavy firing, which lasted half an hour, with frequent heavy volleys of musketry and canister.

THIS STRIKERS LOSING HEART.

Railroad Companies Gaining Strength—Traffic Resumed.

(By Anglo-American cable to the Dispatch.)

GLASGOW, December 30.—The aspect of the railroad strike continues to improve from the standpoint of the companies. The strikers are evidently discouraged and seem to lose heart more and more every day. The North British Railroad Company is slowly but surely resuming its closed routes, and passenger and freight traffic along these lines are increasing.

Some excitement is reported during the morning by the report that there had been a serious collision between the strikers and the men recently brought from England to work for the Glasgow & South Western railroad.

On reaching the station the men, led by the leader of the strikers, the engineer and fireman, and the men who had been sent to meet him, were met by the police, who were armed with clubs and stones, and the engagement was at once suspended.

ANOTHER INDIAN FIGHT.

Brilliant Capture a Cavalry Train—Rebels and Thirty Reds Wounded.

(By telegraph to the Dispatch.)

OMAHA, December 30.—The "Devil's" special from Red Cloud, Neb., says: "Advices from the head of war chief Red Cloud, who is still at the agency, state that the troops and Indians are still within four miles of the agency. The Seventh and Ninth cavalry were just coming in from yesterday's battle-field, followed at some distance by their provision-train. On reaching the station they found the Indians headed by Pine-Strike dashed suddenly upon the train, captured it, and were making off towards Bad Lands, when the cavalry wheeled and gave pursuit. The battle which ensued was at an end, and twenty Indians were wounded, but no soldiers were killed. According to the latest reports Two-Strike's Indians had yesterday been considered peaceable and submitted, but the greatest change of mind comes when the gravest news comes, and when the most hardened freedmen can be relied on. However, the word from General Brooke to the settlers to-day is somewhat reassuring, it being to the effect that the great body of the settlers have now reached safety, while, he further says, nearly all the rebels are dead. He further says the settlers here are not now in danger. Reliable news is also at hand that Colonel Henry is now approaching the agency with his Indians captured in the rear, and is to be met in mid-air all the remnant of the rebels on the reservation, and hopes are entertained of a speedy settlement."

KILLED AND WOUNDED.

The "Devil's" special from Red Cloud, Neb., says: "Two troops of the Ninth cavalry and three companies of the Eighth infantry have been prepared to move at a moment's notice, and night orders came to the commandant of the post to have the men ready to start for the Bad Lands. But at present we have seen no signs of alarm or movement on the part of the Indians, who are scattered in small parties, and the regulars if further fighting should occur."

PARNELL AND O'BRIEN.

They Meet at Boulogne and Have Half an Hour's Talk.

(By Anglo-American cable to the Dispatch.)

BOLTON, December 30.—O'Brien and Parnell came this morning from Amiens and were arrested by John and William Redmond, Clancy, and Kenny, all members of Parliament, and Vincent Scully, who was detained at Kilkenny, and Edward T. C. Moore, who was arrested at Dublin. Parnell and O'Brien are in the custody of the French police, and the former is being held on a warrant charging him with having about to commit a breach of the peace.

Ordered to Stop Fighting.

(By telegraph to the Dispatch.)

NEW YORK, December 30.—Col. E. E. Ehrhardt to-day received a letter from Secretary of War, asking him to furnish the records of data on Halmatop under the section of the law which was decided by the Supreme Court, to be wrongfully construed. The amount of dues so far refunded is about \$1,300,000 and \$15,000,000 are yet to be paid.

WILL RESUME HIS PRACTICE.

NEW YORK, December 30.—The venerable Dr. J. L. Smith, of the Freedmen's Street Baptist church, will resume his pulpit on Saturday morning. He is improved in health, and will have a new home to live in, and the services of a handsomely furnished parsonage.

The success of Hood's Saranapalis for the Indians is vouchsafed for by thousands whom it has cured.

LYMPH TESTED HERE.

DR. OPPENHEIMER EXPERIMENTS WITH IT ON TWO PATIENTS.

It Seems to Be Beneficial in Its Effects—Dr. Koch Testifies to More of the Liquid.

Mention was made in the *Dispatch* a few weeks ago of the fact that Dr. W. T. Oppenheimer, president of the Richmond Board of Health, had secured a small quantity of Dr. Koch's world-famed compound, and that the Indians broke for the hills, and comparatively few of them were hurt and few brought in. His Big Foot party were thirty-eight of Siting Bull's band.

THE PORCUPINE FIGHT.

Colonel Forsyth Reports Twenty-Five Killed and Thirty-Four Wounded.

(By telegraph to the Dispatch.)

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